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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE "MARINER'S REQUIEM."

BY MISS E. H. BULLUS.

Light on the waters gleaming,
Light from the starry skies!
In grace and beauty beaming,
The Water-Spirits rise:
They softly glide o'er the glittering waves,
And they chant a mournful hymn;
'Tis the dirge of one who sleeps below—
'Tis the 'Mariner's Requiem.'

A maiden fair is keeping
Watch in her lonely bower,
For him who now is sleeping
In that cold moon-light hour
Far down in the deep cold crystal waves,
Afar from those soft blue eyes,
Whose light is brilliant, and gentler far
Than the stars in the calm bright skies.

He lies on his bed of amber,
While the sea-flowers o'er him wave,
And spar and shining coral
Adorn his lonely grave:
The beauteous ocean-spirits come,
And tear-drops shed for him,
While they chant in voices low and sweet
The "Mariner's Requiem."

'Soft be thy watery pillow,
And gentle be thy rest
Beneath the foaming billow,
Upon the ocean's breast:
Though far away from all thou lov'st
Beneath the spreading deep,
Yet pure and peaceful be the rest
Of thy calm and dreamless sleep!

'Branches of brighter coral
To deck thy couch we'll bring;
The lily and sea-laurel
Around thy head shall spring;
And the sea-weed that floats on the fleecy foam
And the shells far down in the wave,
And pure and snowy pearls, we'll bring
To deck the mariner's grave.'

Light on the waters gleaming,
Light from the starry skies!
In grace and beauty beaming
The Water-Spirits rise:
They softly glide o'er the silver waves,
And they chant a mournful hymn;
'Tis the dirge of one who lies beneath;
'Tis the 'Mariner's Requiem.'

THE DOVE OF THE STORM.

BY DORA M'NEILME.

Gently and quietly the night folded its wings over a pleasant home among the Green Mountains, where a happy circle were gathered around a blazing fire of maple wood. It was one of those old fashioned homesteads of which every one has a bright ideal; tall trees bent over it as if to shelter the young hearts that beat happily under that roof, and peacefully, even as the birds that sung to them through the long Summer days, dwelt the little mountaineers in their secluded home. Their parents had been absent a week on a visit to friends at a distance, though it was mid-Winter, and the broad ever-green forests were thickly covered with snow. They were not the people who spend in pleasure the loveliest season that God gives us, for little thought could they take of journeying for amusement, when rich fruit and waving grain was ripening fast for them to gather.

It was the farmer's season for flitting now; the harvest moon had long since waned, leaving rich stores in barn and granary. There were stalwart boys to leave at home, who knew right well what was needful—and the parents had not feared to leave the little band alone, without any protection but their own innocence, and the care of Him whom they trusted.

Trained as they had been to brave all storm and danger, caring lightly for either, the hardy children had enjoyed the independence of being left to take care of themselves, as James Graham expressed it, and now they were recounting all the home duties they had faithfully performed, for the absent ones were expected home that night, and each little heart beat happily in the consciousness of having done right.

"Well," said James, "I guess father don't expect to find all the corn husked when he gets home."

"No, nor the old shed boarded up so nicely," said Richard.

"What have you got to tell father, Annie?" said James to a little gentle creature, who looked like a white morning glory with blue eyes.

"Oh, I shall tell him how good we've all been, and how I helped you to feed the lambs every day."

"You'll tell him we've all been good, too, won't you, cousin Marion?" asked Richard, for the roguish boy began to remember certain instances of his teazing and fun which he thought might not sound very well in the account.

A gay and brilliant girl was cousin Marion, who had escaped the dull restraint of a city life for a little while to enjoy the freedom she loved. Oh, it was strange how she could leave off gaiety and fashion, where she was the brightest star, to sit on the old stone hearth in the farmer's kitchen, and crack butternuts, or help to pare apples till her white hands looked black enough; she was so gifted and so kind, so winning to all; and then as James said, she was a first rate hand at making candy and popping corn.

But Marion Norville was not genteel—indeed she wasn't; for she had rather play the romping games of the country girls, or coast with James Graham of a moonlight night, than dance the bewitching polka in her splendid city home—and why should she not? for the shadows of old bonding trees trembled on a frozen lake, for the moon shines brighter there than in a crowded room, on beauty which God did not make. Perhaps, too, Marion had holier thoughts than those of mere enjoyment, for every night she had gathered the children round her, and with them repeated a prayer so earnest in its few simple words, that their young eyes closed reverently as they knelt, and all their mirth and gayety was for a few moments forgotten.

Now as she sat on a rude low seat, with Annie's sweet, face resting in her lap, the glowing fire-light lit up her face with the truest gladness as she answered Richard—

"Yes, coz, you've been good almost all of the time and—"

While she was speaking, the whole group was startled by a low distinct rapping on a window pane, and there with its white breast pressed close against the glass was a trembling dove picking the frost covered window, as if he plead for shelter from the driving storm. All the children ran eagerly to the door; Richard laid the dove gently and carefully in Marion's hand. The flickering light of the candle shone far out on the lonely road, and dimly showed two figures all wreathed with the falling snow. It was unusual in that lonely place to see strangers passing thus at night, and the ever restless Richard exclaimed,

"You carry in the dove and warm it, and I mean to run out and see who they are."

Beautiful looked the half-frozen dove to the kind ones who had rescued it. As it nestled close to Marion's bosom, there was a gleam in its opening eyes that seemed almost human, so earnestly it told of gratitude and content. They smoothed its ruffled white plumes caressingly, talking all the while to "Dovie," as if it knew their meaning. They scarcely heeded the entrance of Richard till he said.

"Those folks were beggars, and wanted we should keep them over night, but I told them as father always does, that every town always took care of its own poor, and if they had stayed at home they needn't suffer."

"Who are they? how did they look? where did they come from!" inquired all at once.

"O, they looked bad enough; there was an old man and a girl not so big as Marion, and they came from some place down below that I never heard of before.—The old codger said he was going to see his brother up north; but I guess he made up that story."

"Why, Dick, I didn't think you'd turn off an old man and a poor shivering girl in such a night as this; and as James spoke he went to the window, and added, "I don't think father and mother will come, it storms so, and if they are on the way they will put up somewhere."

"The old man's breath smelt of rum," answered, Richard, "and if he can buy that he can buy lodging. I did pity the girl, to be sure. When I told them that the tavern was two miles off, he said, "O dear, that seems a great ways;" but then father says it's only encouraging folks to drink, if you do anything for them when they wander about so."

Richard did indeed repeat an oft-heard sentiment of his father's when he said this, for though a worthy man in most respects, Mr. Graham was one of those who "remember the poor" only so far as the sufferers are good and virtuous, and struggle hard to support themselves.

But the holier teachings of his wife had given the children other and better feelings, and Richard's conscience smote him when little Annie quietly said, "Mother wouldn't have sent them away if the man did drink rum."

"You promised us a story, cousin Marion," said Richard, glad to turn from a painful subject: "tell us one about old times; I like those best." "Tell us about a war," said James, "About Indians," said Fred. "About when you was a little girl like me," said Annie. Tell us about something you never told us before," said a quiet boy in the corner.

If the gifted Marion had one power in perfection, it was that highly-valued but rare gift of telling stories.—There was a long, low seat in the kitchen, which they called a "settee;" it answered the purpose of a wood box and sofa in the winter evenings, and, being painted bright red and varnished, it looked like a good-natured, laughing face in front of the fire. On this the children used to sit for hours and listen to cousin Marion's enchanting stories, which were usually the thrilling realities of History dressed in her own glowing thoughts. Sometimes she recited an old fairy tale, or some wilful legion of early times, but to-night the white-plumed dove lay lovingly by her, and her eyes rested sadly on its trembling breast, as it muttered those low moaning sounds, which nothing on earth equals in plaintive sadness. Marion's heart beat time in the mournful notes, for there were noble feelings striving against her woman's fears; thoughts of the poor sufferers in that wild storm; of their peril, and it might be of their death.

She rose resolutely and said, "I'm going to find those beggars," and as she spoke she began to wrap a shawl around her, while her lovely face glowed with courageous feeling.

"Don't go," plead little Annie," "you'll be covered with snow."

"God will take care of me, Annie," she answered, laying the blue eyed dove in the child's lap.

"You shall not go alone, cousin Marion," said Richard, whose better feelings were awakened by a little reflection.

"I'll carry the lantern," said James, for, rough as he was, he knew the peril of such an errand.

While they were hastily wrapping coats and cloaks around them, we will follow the beggars on their lonely path.

* * * * * * *

"That house looked like our old home, didn't it pa?" said the pale, sad-hearted girl, as she looked back on the lighted house where shelter had been refused them. "Oh, how I wish we were back where we used to live," she added, as the old man walked on silently.

"You have forgotten, hav'nt you, that the old place don't belong to us now," he answered harshly; "don't worry about it, for we can't help it now."

"I know it," she said sadly, "we have no house anywhere." Oh, how mournfully those simple words were spoken, bearing the tale of a young heart crushed and blighted, of young hopes chilled for ever. It touched even the heart of the hardened father, and he drew his motherless child close to his side, murmuring "poor dove, poor Isabel!" Ay, the beggar girl bore that proud name, and she had graced it in happier days; when her father was an honored and trusted man: when the noblest vessel on the broad lakes was his own; before rum had ruined a god-like intellect, and wasted a princely fortune.

It was now dark in those forsaken hearts even as on God's earth; and their path was lost; faster came down the blinding snow, and in their utter desolation, the wanderers at last set down, unable to proceed, and weary with exertion. And now the neglected Isabel lay folded in the bosom of the father whose fallen fortunes she had so devotedly shared, and hot tears fell from his eyes on her pale face. "Isabel, darling, can you forgive me that I deprived you of love and home, everything on earth? can you forgive me for being a drunkard?"

"O, father, do not talk of those things now; I am happy in dying with you dear father."

Shadowy phantoms gathered dimly around the repenting man, pointing far back to a lost home and character, to the grave of a broken-hearted wife, and the fast closing eyelids of his gentle daughter. Broken words of agony and contrition, mingled with the hollow dirge that the old trees sung over the dying.

Isabel's eyes were shut; the father knew it by bending his cheek down till it touched hers, and he felt almost glad that he saw not the closing of those beautiful eyes; so many a weary day their light had cheered him, since poverty and drunkenness had driven him out to beg for daily bread; they were clear and blue as the waters of their own beloved lake, and they were ever looking kindly on him.—Now they were closed—the eyes of her weary spirit were opened, and she saw such whitewinged angels as had often floated dimly through her dreams, and sun-bright flowers and gushing fountains, and dwellings of wondrous beauty were before her.

There they are perishing—though Isabel has earnestly longed to die, as she revives a little from the death lethargy, she nestles closer to her father's bosom, like an innocent dove, and feels it sad to lay down a young life there in the dreary tempest, so far from all life and sympathy—and once more she gazes round and sees the wild storm clouds parting slowly, and one star trembling in its distant home. No, 'tis not a star, 'tis a light, and there are sounding footsteps near.

The father roused himself at her hurried words, but they were too nearly exhausted to call for help. Marion heard a faint cry as of one perishing: it was just like the moaning of a dove. "Here, Richard, this way with the lantern," she exclaimed, as she bounded over the snow-drift by which the wanderers lay.—They saw a bright face bending tenderly over them, and felt that life was theirs. Marion seemed suddenly gifted with skill and energy to restore them, and the boys could hardly believe that they saw their wild cousin in the snow-wreathed figure before them. She poured warm cordials on the colorless lips of the old man, while James took the light figure of Isabel in his arms, and wrapped her in his own coat. She smiled faintly in gratitude, and entreated him to go to her father—but he was already standing by his preserver, anxiously enquiring for his daughter. And now the whole party heard the approach of sleigh-bells, and Richard joyfully exclaimed, "'Tis father and mother." Though startled to see so strange a group by the roadside, the parents soon understood all, and the old man was comfortably placed in the sleigh, while the rest followed by the track homeward. James would not give up his rescued charge, and leaning on his strong arm, with cousin Marion's ever joyous words of hope in her ear, Isabel felt like one awaking to new life.

It was late on that eventful night when the blazing fire went out on the hearth, and all were asleep. In vain they sought for the rescued dove; it had flown, none knew whither; for little Annie had fallen asleep while the others were away.

Morning brought new bloom to Isabel, but not so to her father. A few days he lingered, and those who watched tenderly by the dying, saw the flashing forth of a glorious intellect in decay. When the next Sabbath sun was setting, the sun of his life went down also, not in clouds and darkness, but surrounded by a holy light; even that of hope and trust in heaven.

And what became of the orphan Isabel?—they took the sweet bird to their own nest, and she became a gentle sister for the little Annie, a loved daughter to her protectors, and when five bright Summers had flown lightly by, she became the happy wife of James Graham.

Never was bridal graced by a fairer guest than the light-hearted and lovely Marion, and though the white dove never returned to nestle in her bosom again, she always called Isabel, in the language of her own heart—the Dove of the Storm.

OUR CREED.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS,

We love religion, not the priest,
We love our country and our God;
We love the man who governs least,
Not one who rules with iron rod.
Each family should be a State,
Where all domestic virtues grow,
The heart an Empire—then let fate
Attempt in vain its overthrow.

We love the Farmer and his toil,
The handmaid of all life are there;
We treasure God's great gift of soil
And his creation bright and fair.
We love bright gold that it may strew
Contentment in the paths of care;
We hate the man who never knew
That he could have too large a share.

We love both wit and merit fine,
Though poverty their grace unfold;
The diamond in the dirty mine
Shines just as bright as set in gold.
We love the beautiful, the good—
The finished work of nature's plan,
For when they're fully understood,
They constitute the perfect man.

We love in woman, virtue, truth,
And know such gems would be less rare
If pity for her tender youth
Exposed the temper's ready snare.
Her life is often overcast,
And darkness clouds the future way,
But heed the lesson of the past,
'Tis darkness tells us what is day

Take off thy sandal, weary time!
And lay it at thy gates—go in;
Search for some new and radient clime,
Untainted with the blight of sin;
We wish thy realm as free and wide
As makes God's universe our home
That what we love might there abide,
And what is hateful never come.—*West. Lit. Mess.*

"SEEING THE ELEPHANT."

The origin of this now common and expressive phrase, is thus described in one of our exchanges:—

Some thirty years since at one of the Philadelphia Theatres, a pageant was in rehearsal, in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had! The "wild beasts" were all traveling, and the property man, stage director, and managers almost had fits when they thought of it. Days passed in the hopeless task of trying to secure one, but at last Yankee ingenuity triumphed, as indeed it always does, and an elephant was made to order, of wood, skins, paint, and varnish. Thus far the matter was all well, but, as yet, they had found no means to make said combination travel. Here again the genius of the manager, stage director, and property man stuck out, and two of the "broths" were duly installed as legs. Ned C———, one of the true and genuine "b'hoys," held the responsible station of *fore legs*, and for several nights he played that heavy part, to the entire satisfaction of the managers and the delight of the audience. The part, however was a very tedious one, as the elephant was obliged to be on the stage for about an hour, and Ned was rather too fond of the bottle to remain so long without "wetting his whistle," so he set his wits to work to find a way to carry a wee drop with him. The eyes of the elephant being made of two porter bottles, with the necks in, Ned conceived the brilliant idea of filling them with good stuff.—This he fully carried out, and elated with success, willingly undertook to play *fore legs* again.

Night came—the Theatre was crowded with denizens of the Quaker city—the music played its sweetest strains—the music whistle sounded—the curtain rose and the play began. Ned and the *hind legs* marched upon the stage. The elephant was greeted with round upon round of applause. The decoration, the trappings, were gorgeous—the prince seated upon his back, the elephant, all were loudly cheered. The play proceeded; the elephant was marched round and round upon the stage.—The *fore legs* got dry, withdrew one of the corks—*treated the hind legs*, and drank the health of the audience in a Lumper of genuine *elephant eye whiskey*, a brandy by the way, till then unknown. On went the play, and on went Ned drinking. The concluding march was to be made—the signal was given, and the *fore legs* staggered towards the front of the stage.

The conductor pulled the ears of the elephant to the right—the *fore legs* staggered to the left. The foot-lights obstructed his way—he raised his feet and stepped—plump into the orchestra.—Down went the *fore legs* on the leader's fiddle—over of course turned the elephant, sending the Prince and *hind legs* into the middle of the pit—the *hind legs* lay confounded—the boxes in convulsions, and the actors choking with laughter—and poor Ned casting one look, a strange blending of drunkenness, grief and laughter, at the scene, fled hastily out of the theatre, closely followed by the leader with the wreck of his fiddle, performing various out and thrust motions in the air.—The curtain dropt on a scene behind the scenes. No more pageant—no more *fore legs*—but everybody held their sides—music, actors, pit, gallery and boxes, rushed from the theatre—shrieking between every breath, "*Have you seen the Elephant?*"

What Can be done on one Acre of Ground.

The editor of the Maine *Cultivator* published a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following results: One-third of an acre in corn usually produces thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From a bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he had sold at one dollar per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus, from one-third of an acre and an onion-bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use; potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, melons, cucumbers, squashes, &c. with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, in great variety; and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. If a family can be supported from one acre of ground in Maine, the same can be done in every State and county in the Union.

GLANCES AT CONGRESS.—No. 1.

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is common to all to form an idea of the appearance of the object, or the locality of which they are spoken, or read; and in nearly every case these portraits of the mind are either laughably unjust or ridiculously flattered. During a session of Congress as eventful and exciting as the present, those whose avocations prevent them from going to Washington, content themselves with picturing, after this fashion, the public men who are alternately forced into notice, by the dissensions or disputes arising out of the absorbing questions of the day. When Col. Bissell, of Illinois, and Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, were near coming to an issue about a statement of the former, of course everybody had his own idea of the appearance of these heroes—for so they are in the best sense of the term. Col. Bissell has a stern countenance, with a coal-black eye, and a calm quiet manner. He is very social in his nature, and has a heart, as the saying goes, "in the right place." He is of the ordinary height, and looks like a man bred to arms. His speech on the slave question was his first, as is this his first session. It was delivered with eminent coolness and deliberation, and with a resolution that showed he would stand by it. It placed him at once before the country as a man of mind and of mark. Col. Davis is about Bissell's age, we think—say forty; but he has been longer in public life. He still walks with his cane, from the effect of his wound, and is quite military in all his tastes. He has the calm look of a very brave man, and his sunken eye is singularly brilliant.—There is an expression in his countenance, as if he constantly suffered from injuries received in battle. He is one of the best educated men in Congress, and one of the most classical speakers. Stepping over into the popular branch of Congress, the spectator asks to see the two great rivals for the Speakership—Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Cobb, of Georgia. Winthrop has the fresh complexion and the address of an English nobleman; is always dressed in perfect taste; and is tall and graceful. He rejoices in gold-spectacles. His manner of speaking is finished; his articulation distinct and clear; and his voice musical and cultivated. He lives in elegant style, and is fond of gathering about him the intellect and fashion constantly centered in Washington. His speech against Giddings, and the Free Soilers, was as fine a specimen of sarcastic eloquence as has been heard in the House for years. Mr. Cobb, his successful competitor, is now in the Chair. Let us observe him in that position. He is standig up, with "remorseless hammer" in hand, stating a decision to the House. A near view will impress you most favorably of Mr. Cobb. He is the picture of good health; is heavily built; but quick in his movements. His countenance is open and frank; his eye blue; his thick and curly hair, auburn. In conversation his face beams with intelligence. His voice is agreeable, and his manners prepossessing. You will notice how plainly and distinctly he is heard all over the House; how prompt his decisions; how lucid his language in "stating the question." Mr. Cobb is still a young man; not quite forty; and is a gentleman of high character and faultless habits. He has hosts of personal friends in both parties, and no enemies. You will notice that the House is now about going into "Committee of the Whole;" and also, that Mr. Cobb has called up a member into the chair from which he gracefully retires. That is his bosom friend, Linn Boyd, the oldest member of the House, and yet as "straight as an arrow"—a form in which health and strength are conspicuous. Linn Boyd is one of the finest looking men in Congress. He is over six feet high, and well proportioned. About the only evidence of his age is his white-hair. He does not often take part in debate, but is one of the best and experienced members of the House. If you will run your eye along the left of the aisle dividing the house—the Democrats sitting on the right, and the whigs on the left, fronting the Speaker—you will observe two gentlemen in earnest conversation. The contrast in their appearance is, in all respects, striking. One is Robert Toombs, the other Alexander H. Stephens, both of Georgia, and both whigs. Toombs is a ferocious looking man, on account of his long black hair, and his dark complexion, and when he speaks his vehemence gives to his countenance an angry and bitter cast. His voice is harsh and unmusical; but his ability is far above mediocrity. He is the idol of the Georgia Whigs, and has great influence in the House. We never will forget his appearance and manner shortly after the Meade and Duer difficulty, in December, when he rallied the Southern members about him, and excited them almost to frenzy by his terrific declamation upon the subject of slavery. Stephens looks like a boy of fourteen, who has grown prematurely old. His face is of a livid palor, and is shrivelled as if by disease and age. His hand is small as a child's and he holds his slender cane with a nervous grasp. His voice is a shrill treble, but is not unmusical withal. The House always listens to him with profound attention; for he is accounted a capital speaker. A few seats from him sits Mr. Duer, of New York, the Whig member who had the difficulty with R. Kidder Meade, of Virginia. There is great character in his face. His Roman nose and keen eye indicate indomitable courage. He is, unquestionably, one of the leading men of the House, and made a speech a few days ago on the President's plan of settling the slave question, quite ingenious and eloquent. His former foe, but present friend, Meade, is on the other, or Democratic side, and has a fine manly countenance, florid complexion, and good figure—his enormous watch chain and seals worn in the old fashion, and frequently twirled on his fingers, while addressing the chair. Nobody doubts his ready courage, and his ardent sympathies for his native south are frequently exhibited. Virginia sends few better or purer representatives than Mr. Meade. A few seats from him will be seen Hon. Thomas Haynes Bayley, of the same state, his devoted friend, and the present industrious and fearless Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was compared to Washington in appearance, by a correspondent; and his countenance has much in it that is dignified and agreeable. His blue coat and yellow vest become him exceedingly, and his fine head is crowned with luxuriant auburn hair. He is quite near-sighted, and wears spectacles. There is Preston King now trying to catch the Speaker's eye—a round jolly face and rolling gait, and fat and heavy figure—all indicating any thing but the malice which enters so largely into his votes and speeches. He, too, wears a blue coat. The worst investment he has made, in many years was in trying to get the House to believe Mr. Cobb guilty of forgery. A disgraceful defeat rewarded his enterprise Immediately back of him is Judge Thompson of the Erie district, in this State, whose good-humored countenance and frequent jokes make every body happy in his vicinity. He has the advantage over most men in the House in his voice, which is very strong and sonorous, and commands attention. His speech, a few days ago, on the Census bill, was one of the best of the session. On the Whig side, there are three members whom you would like to know. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina; Henry Hilliard, of Alabama, and Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina. Mr. Stanly is one of the boldest debaters of his party in the House, and has a most penetrating voice. He has a youthful face, and a large nose, and is below the average size. Mr. Hilliard, the member he denounced so bitterly a few days ago, and whose peaceful character as a Clergyman prevented him from resorting to the code of honor; is a most prepossessing person. His dark hair is tinged with grey, and his face is so long and complexion dark. His manner of speaking is correct and classical. Mr. Clingman rejoices in well trained whiskers, and a face, in which good-humor is the most prominent feature. He is very tropical in his Southerism, and very witty to the North. The gentleman holding up a bundle of letters beckoning for one of the pages on the other side of the House, is Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. One would take him for an Irishman from his face, until his strong Southern accent dissipated the impression. He is one of the truest and best members in the House, and is a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. He belongs to that stern school of public men, among whom "Father McKay," of North Carolina, was prominent; and he watches zealously all attempts to expend the public money. Mr. Thompson is still a young man, and is one of the very best speakers on the floor. But here we must stop for to-day. We shall resume these sketches at our leisure.

No. 2.

The active but heavily-built gentleman, passing through the rotunda, with rapid step, and a package of papers in hand—a face beaming with intelligence and health—a person clad in a suit of glossy black—is no less a personage than Lewis Cass, of Michigan. He stops to talk with a gentleman with grey hair, who has just entered from the avenue, and who listens intently to the short quick sentence addressed to him. That is Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York; not nearly so large in stature as one would expect, considering the noise he has made in the country, and the ability he has exhibited.—There is in Dickinson's manner, an irresistible humor and a cool and placid equanimity that make him an ugly customer in discussion. The Senate is soon to meet; for Governor Seward is going in. How much younger he looks than you expected to see him? He seems boyish at a distance; but as you get nearer, you will see that time and care have done their work. What a strange face he has! On first sight it seems a little like John Tyler's; but that soon wears off; and the craft and adroitness of the politician are written on every lineament. Mr. Seward is an able and industrious legislator; but his Senatorial career has thus far been a failure, owing to the extreme doctrines he has advocated. Now let us step up to the gallery of the Senate; for it has not yet been called to order. Do you know the slow moving man, whose head rises and falls in answer to his thoughts, as he paces along, and who carries under his arm a bundle of documents? That is Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri. It is not often that you see a more hale and hearty looking sample of sixty odd. The face is full of characters, and the form full of strength. How long do you think that fragile man, with the bald head, who walks rapidly along the aisle, could stand up before the blows of such bone and muscle! To speak of Benton, is to think of Foote; and the fragile man alluded to is the Mississippi Senator. His is a lighter frame than Robert J. Walker's. You will be a little surprised to see what a favorite he is, by the reception every body gives him. The tall man walking in at the side door, cane in hand, you need not be told is Henry Clay. How familiarly he greets Foote, and how well he looks. He takes a pinch of snuff from the Secretary's desk, and then picks up the *Intelligencer*, and takes a seat. Do you notice the Senator at one of the front desks, on the left of the Secretary, who is franking documents with such rapidity? There you see General Sam Houston, of Texas. He rises now. What a figure?—What an air! What a noble face! The pale, dark man, with broadish brimmed hat, and long, straight, black hair, is Pierre Soule, of Louisana; the French Creole representative in the Senate; and a most learned and accomplished gentleman. Yonder is John P. Hale, or, as his friends call him, "Jack Hale," of New Hampshire, the abolition Senator. He has a face like a *bon vivant*.—He looks like John M. Botts. There are few evidences of attention to the pages of philosophy, or of consuming the midnight oil, in that jolly countenance, and well-fed figure. Hale is a bold, amusing, and ready debater. Observe, there is Daniel Webster. Did I not tell you his form was shrunken, his walk unsteady, his eye sunken? and is it not so? But you will answer, that since that time, he has made a speech worthy of his most flourishing days and his ripened intellect. It was apples of gold, gathered from an old and storied tree.

The Vice President enters the chair. A very handsome man is Mr. Fillmore. We know nowhere a better preserved specimen of fifty-three. He looks like a statesman, and though his position is of no account, so far as the chances for displaying his mind are concerned, yet if he had a chance, he would make himself felt. The Senator who has just taken his seat at the signal for "order," and who stands in reverential attitude in the aisle, while the Chaplain repeats the prayer, blesses the government, and implores God's favor upon the Union—that Senator is Stephen Arnold Douglas, of Illinois. He entered the Senate at thirty-four, and is now thirty-six; the youngest man, but Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, in the Senate. His physical stature is diminutive, but his mind is gigantic.—He speaks with a readiness and enthusiasm that have made him famous; while his acquirements, and his experience in public life, give him rare advantages. The discussion he had with John Quincy Adams, 1846, was a remarkable display of promptitude in debate and accuracy of memory.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.

After a period of six years, employed in a series of experiments, conducted upon the most philosophical principles, and continued with indefatigable perseverance, Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcerter, has completed his "Magneto-electric Decomposer," —an ingenious apparatus for evolving hydrogen and oxygen gases from water, by the agency of electricity, generated by mechanical means. The gases thus obtained may be used for light, heat and motive power, and have already been practically tested for the first two named purposes on a considerable scale, with wonderful effect.

At his residence, on Tuesday avening, April 23d, Mr. Paine exhibited the operation of his invention to a number of gentlemen of Boston and Worcester, some of whom have had considerable experience in the gass business, and others have taken great interest in plans and projects, having in view the production of artificial light at cheaper rates than it can be furnished by the means hitherto employed by gas manufacturers. Mr. Paine had his house brilliantly lighted up, although he used only one small burner for each room. The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored prints could be instantly distinguished at a distance of several feet from the burner (a common gas-burner), which was supplied with gas from a pipe, whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch.

At the same time that the lights was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas for heating was also shown. A small jet of *pure hydrogen*, between two circular plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and genial heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they abated when they were led down into the cellar to examine the exceedingly small machine by which the gas was made. The box containing it was about 18 inches square and eight in depth.—We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state that, as its name indicates, it evolves magneto-elecricity by purely mechanical action. From the above mentioned box there ran flat copper wire into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height and six or eight inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas *alone* was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs, about the size of a barrel each. The pole, at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this occasion passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was enveloped by the action of the machine. The process of carbonising the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view; it is very cheap, so much so that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonising the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week has not yet amounted to *one cent*. The hydrogen is used for the general purposes of light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for light-houses.

Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he can regulate the quantity of electricity to be discharged into the composing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with gas; it is set up in the Worcester Exchange, and only occupies a space of three feet square by six in height.

One foot of water will make 2100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67lbs falling nine feet in an hour will make from this larger machine 1000 feet of gas. The apperatus can be applied to gas works of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.—*Boston Post.*

Chilian Republic.—Balie Peyton, U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Chili, was officially received by President Bulnes at Santiago, on the 16th Feb., and made a very pretty address, in which he compared Gen. Bulnes with Gen. Taylor; but the Chilian hero did not respond to this compliment in his reply. He was shorter than Mr. Peyton, and not so flowery. The New Orleans *Picayune* recapitulates interesting facts in the history of this fine country:

"Gen. Bulnes, the present, President of Chili, although connected with the leading men of the republic, spent many years of his life in the army, on the frontiers, overawing and keeping in subjection the Indians. He commanded the Chilian army which invaded Peru, occupied Lima its capital, persued Gen. Santa Cruz, the commander of the combined Peruvian and Bolivian armies, came up with him in the interior of Peru, and on the 20th of January, 1839, gained over him a complete victory, at a place called Yungay. This victory, which is celebrated as an anniversary in Chili, overthrew Gen. Santa Cruz, protector of Peru and Bolivia, and put an end to his system, which was looked upon as dangerous to the neighboring republics.

Upon the return of Gen. Bulnes from this successful campaign he was elected, in 1841, president of the republic of Chili, succeeding his uncle, Gen. Pieto, whose second term was about to expire. Gen. Bulnes was reelected, and his second term of office is near its expiration, when he will retire to his farm and devote himself to his favorite pursuit of raising wheat and cattle. The duration of a term of the presidential office in Chili is five years, so that the office has been in the same family for twenty years, during which time Chili has prospered and advanced to a degree almost without a parallel.

February is the midsummer month in Chili, and the people there were enjoying the ripest and most luscious of melons, plums, peaches, grapes, figs, roasting ears, &c."

European Absurdities respecting America.—Dr. Cooke Taylor, the author of the History of the House of New Orleans (an admirable work which ought to be re-published in this country) says that Louis Philippe was in America when Washington retired from the Presidency, and witnessed the inauguration of his successor, John Quincy Adams.

In a list of the American Presidents, published in Mr. Tupper's Anglo-Saxon, No. 1, William Henry Jackson is put down as the successor of Martin Van Buren.

In a letter recently published in the Dublin *Merchantile Advertiser*, dated Paris, Feb. 18, the following novel information is communicated. The writer appears to have thought with Bolwer, that the President made and altered tariffs:—"The Southern States particularly Ohio, Massachusetts, and Virginia, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, are the most active in influencing President Taylor and Mr. Meredith to lay on high protective duties."

A young Pennsylvanian who was in Ireland two or three years ago, on informing a lady, that he lived on the river Delaware, was asked if he was not "surrounded by the warlike tribe of that name?"

Mrs. Cushing, in her excellent book of Travels in in France and Spain, (privately printed) states that on two occasions in France, persons expressed their surprise to her, at finding her a white woman; they thought the inhabitants of the United States were all negroes!

New York Cattle Trade.—The Cattle-Trade of this city, immense as it now is, is only just beginning. Within five years, cattle will be put on board Rail-cars in the heart of Indiana and Illinois and set down near the drove-yards in our City within three days, at a cost below the *shrinkage* of the present toilsome and tedious process of driving, to say nothing of its inevitable destruction of the tenderness and juiceness of the meat. And when the system is fully perfected, the conveyance of cattle alone from the westward of the Alleganies to our City would give good employment to one single track railroad.

But the Western breeders and drovers protest, as they well may, against the expense and delay of bringing all their Cattle across the Hudson, when many of them are driven back again to feed the cities and villages of New Jersey, and they insist that the grand depot and market should be on the West side of the River. So it ought. Our citizens, too, protest against the prosecution of Slaughtering, with its inevitable pollutions, stenches and vermin, in the heart of our city. They demand its removal, but the Butchers are prejudiced against it, and will hold on. We doubt whether there is a city so large as New York in the world which permits Butchering to be carried on its midst.—*New York Tribune.*

Important Questions.—Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of a young man:

Is he honorable?
Is he kind of heart?
Can he support me comfortably?
Does he take a Newspaper and pay in advance?

Another Steamboat Disaster—Thirty-eight Lives Lost!!

On Sunday night, we regret to learn, the steamer Dispatch, as she was off Grand River, unfortunately ran into the steamer Commerce, by which thirty-eight men, out of a detachment of three hundred and fifty British troops were lost.

There were but twenty-four soldiers of the 23d Regiment, an engineer, and the remainder of the thirty-eight are women and children. It appears that the Commerce had but one light, and that at her mast-head, and was at first mistaken for a schooner. According to present accounts, the blame lies altogether with the Commerce, as she persevered in crossing the course of the Dispatch while making the light house, the latter stopping her engine, but unhappily, too late to prevent the collision. The Commerce received the shock on the starboard bow, and nothing could equal the instant confusion and terror, the cries of men and shrieks of women and children. The Dispatch is lying at the Sandusky dock, in our harbor, having received no injury.

We learn from Capt. F. W. Billings, Harbor Master, that the Dispatch had her helm hard down, in the hope of avoiding this calamity. The Commerce was not carrying lights as known to our laws and navigators. If the Dispatch could have stopped her engine when the Captain rang his bell, the result might have been different. But the Dispatch is clear of all blame or censure.—*Buffalo Courier.*

New School Law.—The bill regulating Common Schools, as it passed the House of Representatives last week, repeals the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th sections of the act of 1849 relative to Public Schools, and reenacts, the 6th and 7th sections of the act of 1838 relative to the same subject. The Board of Directors of any School District have power, if they see fit, to allot the collection of school taxes to the lowest and best bidder, under such terms as they may by their regulations prescribe: *Provided*, that security shall in no case be taken in a sum less than double the amount of tax assessed in said district. The compensation to a collector is not to exceed five per cent, on the amount of money collected and paid over by such collector on his duplicate. The School Directors of every district in the State shall annually, on or before the first Monday of May, and by the votes of not less than four members of the Board, levy such an amount of tax on their district as shall, together with such additional sums as the districts may receive out of the State Treasury, and from other sources, be sufficient to keep the schools open according to the terms of this act, and shall establish a sufficient number of schools to educate every individual of the age of five years and upwards, residing in the district.—The School Directors are to determine the length of time during which the schools shall be kept in operation: *Provided*, that in no district shall they be kept open less than three months, and that the amount of tax levied shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation for any one year. This law shall continue in force during the next current school year, ending on the first Monday of June, 1851; after which no change shall be made, unless requested by a majority of the taxable inhabitants of any school district voting on the question.

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens.—We copy the following paragraph in relation to this gentleman from the Boston *Post*:

The Hon. J. Clemens, United States senator from Alabama, writes to a friend in Vermont, under date of April 15, as follows:

"It is my purpose to visit New England this spring or summer. I wish to show your New England girls that I am neither a *bear* nor a *tiger*, as, judging from the letters they sometimes write me, I fancy they think I am. I wish also to take by the hand as many of the officers and soldiers of the Ninth as I can meet. I promise myself great pleasure from the trip."

We are very glad Mr. Clemens has resolved to visit New England. We have no doubt the visit will be mutually agreeable to himself and to the "New England girls"—especially to those who have been writing him such sharp letters. Knowing them both, we are confident they will find themselves mutually mistaken with regard to each other's characters; and we should not wonder if, before his return, he should pass a resolution in his own mind "to cement the bonds of the Union," by uniting himself to one of the fair daughters of the North who have been corresponding with him. We know, from our own experience, that they are not implacable enemies. On the contrary, Mr. Clemens will find his pardon granted and signed by these young ladies before he reaches New England.—*Union.*

Medical Discovery.—It has been ascertained that the true source of scorbutic disease, as it shows itself in our ships and prisons, is the want of potash in the blood; that salted meat contains little more than half the potash in fresh meats; and that, while an ounce of rice contains five grains of potash, an ounce of potato contains 1,875 grains, which accounts for the great increase of the disease since the scarcity of the potato. In patients under this disease, the blood is found to be dificient in potash: and it has been ascertained by repeated experiments, that whatever be the diet, such patients speedily recover if a few grains (from twelve to twenty) of some salt of potash be given daily. Lime juice is regularly ordered in the navy, as a specific for the disease, and the reason of its efficacy is not the acid, but the amount of potash, being 886 grains in an ounce. On these facts, it seems possible to found a slight, but very salutary improvement in the navy. Let a portion of tartrate of potash be ordered regularly to be mixed with the lime juice that is given out for use; and let arrangements be adopted for boiling the salt meat in steam. A large portion of the salt would thus be eliminated, and the food made more wholsome. A similar course might be adopted in workhouses and prisons. If so simple a remedy is in our hands, it is criminal to neglect it.

Affecting Incident.—The Sandusky *Mirror* gives the following incident in connection with the account of the explosion of the steamer Wayne;

The case of Mr. Archer Brackney is of thrilling interest. He was on his way from Lafayette, In., to Philadelphia, with the remains of his wife and child, recently deceased. Both the corpses were enclosed in one box. When the explosion took place, he succeeded in dragging his two living children from their rooms and with them plunged into the water. After swimming around for a short time, *he came in contact with the box containing his wife and child.* Upon this he succeeded for some time in keeping himself and children from drowning, although every wave would roll his frail support and plunge them in the water, until, at last, his little boy, two years old, was drowned in his arms. After becoming satisfied that the boy was dead, he reluctantly parted with the body, and turned his attention to the rescue of the remaining child, who was clinging around his neck, crying "Papa! we shall drown!" He finally succeeded in gaining the floating part of the wreck, with his little daughter, and both were saved.

Gold Pens, and Pen-alties.—Albert G. Bagley, the celebrated gold pen manufacturer, was tried last week in New York, for the seduction of Miss Caroline Runnet, a young girl who was in his employ. The jury rendered a verdict against him, and awarded $1,800 damages to the father of the girl, in whose name the suit was brought.

Farming in California.—Morgan Bates, Esq., formerly editor of the Detroit *Advertiser*, has gone to farming in California. His location is only a mile and a half from San Francisco. The Detroit *Tribune* learns that Bates has some 20 acres fenced and under cultivation—has a henery 75 feet long and 12 feet wide, in the centre of an enclosed acre. He is into the poultry trade on a large scale. Eggs bring $1 to $5 the dozen and chickens $5 a pair.—His original stock he imported from the Sandwich Islands. He has a vegetable garden of four acres.

Gold in Columbia County.—We are informed that a lump of mixture of stone and gold, weighing 50 pounds, was found a few days since in this county, by Mr. George Maus, and that it was very probable there was a large quantity more of it to be found at the same place. Our informant did not show us a specimen of the "precious metal," nor inform us where the golden spot was, consequently we cannnot vouch for the truth of the statement.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Plank Roads.—It is but three or four years since these roads, were first constructed and more than fifty are now operating profitably in western New York.

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From Dispatches to the Buffalo papers.

New York, May 7—7 P. M.

We have had three arrivals from Chagres to-day, first the Empire City, 2d the Georgia, and 3d the Cherokee The Georgia brought the mails, while the Cherokee brought the largest amount of gold dust, estimated at from 1,900,000 to 2,000,000. The Georgia also brought specie and gold dust estimated at about 800,000. The steamship Sarah Sands and propellor Carolina had left Panama filled with passengers. The rainy season had not set in, and Panama with Chagres remained healthy. An expedition had returned from a tour of exploration to Trinity Lake into which Trinity river empties, but nothing important had resulted beyond the rescue of a schooner's company left on the coast. The day previous to the sailing of the California, the Collector of Customs at San Francisco was notified that the monies collected for duties must be paid over to the State government, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, and steps were being taken to form an independent government. Commodore Jones it is said is about to take active measures to prevent it. A law has passed the legislature imposing a tax of $25 a month on every foreigner who works in the mines. The Georgia had a very quick passage, she sailed from Chagres on the 27th ult., and run to Havana in 3 days 12 hours, left Havana on the 30th and run to New York in 3 days and 20 *hours, whole running time 7 days and 8 hours.*

The Pacific News has the following: Since our last issue for the steamer many changes have occurred showing the rapid onward course of California. The rains have ceased and every thing tokens a revival of the accustomed activity in the business circles. The emigration from the States is beginning to pour in on our shores in one unbroken current, and the steamers plying on our streams are crowded to their utmost in conveying passengers and freight to the various cities and towns in the great interior vallies and to the different mines.

Our accounts from the mines are reliable and all concur is stating the inexhaustible quantity of the precious metal. In fact it is the opinion of the oldest miners, those who have spent the past winter in the mountains, that the same ground worked over last year will be found more productive this. While at the same time additional and extensive districts are being opened which will give profitable employment for hundreds of thousands for a generation to come.

The public have been cautioned against the circulation of spurious gold metal supposed to be introduced from Mexican ports.

San Jose, March 27.

California Legislature.—As the session approaches a close the proceedings of the legislature becomes more and more interesting. The duties of the State officers have been defined, the courts organized, the state has been districted and divided into counties. The seats of Justice established, and a civil and criminal code framed, but as yet not perfected, as nearly suited as possible to the immediate exigencies of the people.

Detroit, May 7, 1850.

The election in Detroit for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, has resulted in a Democratic majority of about 300. As far as heard from, the Democrats have elected 43, and the Whigs 7. There is no doubt of a large Democratic majority, as usual.

Washington, Friday Eve, May 3.

The Doorkeeper Investigating Committee will report as soon as the Member from New Jersey returns. They will report against Horner, and recommend his dismissal.

The Omnibus Committee (on Slavery, California, the Territories, &c.,) will report next week. They will include the admission of California, the Boundary of Texas and Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah without mentioning Slavery, all in one bill. The general opinion here is that this bill will pass both Houses.

There is an appearance of increasing coolness between the Whig Members of Congress and the present Cabinet.

The Compromise Committee will decide to-morrow. The only questions yet to determine are the Boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and the compensation that shall be paid to Texas. These will be determined at that time. The other questions are all disposed of.

Niel S. Brown, Minister to Russia was confirmed yesterday.

New York, May 6.

The barque "Isabella Hayne" arrived at this port yesterday from Rio, whence she sailed on March 25th. She brings deplorable accounts of Yellow or Coast Fever at Rio. Several Americans had fallen victims. There had been, however, a mitigation of its fatality. It raged the most among the shipping and lower classes. Many of the natives had died of fright. Several of the foreign mercantile houses had closed, owing to the universal sickness among the inmates; but the American firms had been more fortunate. Many members of both Houses of the Legislature had fallen victims to the disease.

The United States sloop of war "Marion" sailed from Rio on the 18th March, having lost one midshipman and several of her crew with the fever.

The U. States ship "Lexington" had sixty cases on her sick list, seventeen being of the prevailing fever.—Lieut. Vanderhurst, of the U. S. N., died on the 17th of March.

The epidemic was pronounced by medical men of experience as not being Yellow Fever, but the kind that usually prevails on the coast of Africa, whence the contagion probably came.

Business generally was very dull at Rio.

Elmira, N. Y., May 2, 1850,

The Chemung river bridge and a store each side, were consumed by fire last evening. Loss about $50,000.—*It was thought to be the work of an incendiary, as camphine was found poured across the bridge.*

Springfield, O., May 1.

About 12 o'clock lost night, the distillery and mill of James Robinson, known as the Peru mills, situated about 2 miles west of this place, on Mad River were discovered to be on fire, and soon the whole roof of the distillery was enveloped in flames. No efficient means being at hand to check the progress of the fire, the entire valuable property, with a large lot of grain, were consumed. A high wind prevailed, which assisted considerably in the spread of the fire. Nothing was saved except Mr. Robinson's books. The loss is estimated at near $10,000 on which there was no insurance.

Harrisburg, May 1.

Our borough was thrown into great excitement this afternoon, by the cry of "Fire." The Exchange, or Masonic Hall, in Walnut street, next to Prince's Hotel, was discovered to be on fire. The fireman were soon on the spot, and in the course of an hour, succeeded in subduing the flames.

A man, named Wm. Paxson, was killed this morning on the Railroad, Middletown, in attempting to detatch a car, while the train was in motion. He fell between the cars, and the train passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Boston, May 3—P. M.

Arrest for Murder and Robbery.—Four persons have been arrested for the murder and robbery, about six years ago, of Mr. Parker, Tax-Collector of Manchester, N. H. Their names are, the brothers Wentworth of Saco, Me., and a man named Clark, a trader in Nashua. Two of the Wentworths have been before arrested, but discharged for the want of sufficient evidence. Dr. Smith, now in confinement at Saco for murder, is reported to have given information, which is said to be very strong.

Wreck of the Wayne.—The exploded fragments of this ill-fated steamer, after floating about for several days, driven backwards and forwards by the winds, at length attempted a landing on Tuesday morning last, nine miles east of this city. The floating mass had kept very closely together, and the wind changing to the south-west, and after blowing off land for two days, began to deposit the stuff on shore, when suddenly it veered round and sent the floating mass off into the lake. A coffin, one chest, and several mattrasses were picked up by the citizens of Euclid. We shall probably hear from this rubbish again farther down the lake.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1850.

End of Volume XX.

The present number completes the 20th volume of the *Erie Observer*. To-day this paper is of age. When next it meets your eye it will bear upon its brow the significant figures of "21," indicative that it is its own master—free to do as it pleases, so that it treads the beaten paths of that great party, for the success of which it has struggled with unswerving devotion during the entire period of its existence. We have no promises to make for the *future*—indeed it is not expected of one when he becomes of age, to be colinually making promises as to his future *good behavior*—that is the province of youngsters! As with men, we wish *our* future to be judged by *our* past. What the *Observer* has been for the last seven years under our management, it will continue to be, with the exception of such improvements as we shall from time to time deem ourself able to make. The extent of these improvements will correspond with the patronage extended. Give us a generous patronage, not only in name, but in fact—free us from the embarrassment of debts contracted in its publication heretofore, and we will *promise* (although we have said we would make no *promises,*) that the *Observer* shall not be excelled, in every point that constitutes a *newspaper*, by any other publication, either in city or country. But we will gossip no more—we are *twenty-one* to-day—of age—and entitled to a holliday and a freedom suit, but we will neither indulge in the one nor the other; for perchance, if we should claim the first, we might get on a spree, and thus disgrace our age and standing; and as to the other, we are not out at the elbows enough to be anxious about it.

Judge Thompson's Speech.

We shall have the pleasure in our next of laying before our readers, the *second* and *concluding* speech of Judge Thompson, upon the Census bill. It is certainly one of the most able and happy efforts upon that subject in Congress. The correspondent of the *Pennsylvanien*, a gentleman whose sympathies are in opposition to Judge T. on this point, says of it:—

"Thank the Lord, the debate on the Census bill, which had become a bore, was stopped to-day, at 2 P. M., and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, went on to vote on various amendments, proposed to it. Previous to commencing this work, however, we were treated to the *two best speeches* delivered in the course of the debate—from Stephens, of Ga., and Thompson, of Pa. The effort of S. was a very able argument against the constitutionality of what the bill proposes to do—to obtain extensive industrial statistics in taking the Census. Mr. S., though usually any thing but a 'strict constructionist,' made a speech which, taken by itself, would fairly entitle him to demand to be classed at the head of that honored band in the House. Though I agree with his positions on this bill, one and all, I can but do justice to the ability—the perspicacity, force, learning and ready wit, which distinguished the closing argument of Judge Thompson, who, in course of his long Congressional service, never acquitted himself more to the satisfaction of those sympathizing with him on the matter in hand. His speech, and that of his colleague, Mr. Strong, are the only two arguments made in favor of the bill, worthy of being dignified with the title of *argument*.—There can be no doubt of its enactment by a large majority."

By the by, we see that the *Gazette*, as usual, is disposed to find fault with the Judge for being so "remarkably quiet the present Session." It "hopes," however, "he has made up for it in working efficiency." In this instance the *Gazette's* "hopes" are gratified. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees in the House, his labors have been most unremitting and severe, and that he has acquitted himself throughout with signal ability, is acknowledged by both sides of the House. Since he reported the Census bill, instead of being "so remarkably quiet," we find him almost constantly on the floor explaining its various provisions and defending its constitutionality from the attacks of the over strict constructionists in the ranks of both parties. In short, the records show him as one of the most industrious and able members of the present Congress.

Auditor General—Murray Whallon, Esq.

A correspondent, in our last, recommended the gentleman whose name heads this article to the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor General. Since then, as will be seen by the proceedings of our county convention, his name has been formally brought before the people, and our delegates to the State Convention instructed to support him for that office. It is needless to say that we most heartily coincide with the views of our correspondent last week. It is no disparagement to any of the gentlemen named in connection with this position to say that not one of them would make a more efficient or better officer than this gentleman. Many would make as good, but none better! As Collector of this Port, under the Admidistration of Mr. Polk, he won the confidence of all who had business to transact with him whether political friends or foes. As a Democrat of the strictest sect, he stands unimpeached. His Democracy, too, is not of that character which deems its duty to its party finished by a simple vote. Believing the success of the principles and measures of his party essential to the welfare of the masses, he is unremitting in his efforts to promote their success. He is therefore a *working Democrat*, and as such eminently worthy the confidence and support of the entire party, and should he be nominated would undoubtedly receive it, and be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Drama.

Shakspeare's master-piece, Hamlet, was performed on Wednesday evening to a tolerable house, though not as full as we wished, or expected. We, in common with many, distrusted the ability of Mr. Powell's Company—though and excellent one—to do justice to so heavy and intricate a piece, but all who had the pleasure of attending were more than happily disappointed. The entire piece was sustained with an effect that delighted and astonished us. Mr. Powell, acted the part of Hamlet, and acquitted himself in a manner that made a more favorable impression as to his ability as an actor than any character he has heretofore undertaken before an Erie audience. Mrs. P. as the gentle and beautiful Ophelia won the admiration of all. Mr. Brink as the ghost took admirably. Perhaps his voice was a little too strong, indicating a better state of bodily health than one naturally associates with wandering gentlemen of the invisible world, but taken as a whole he made a most prepossessing ghost. Mr. Churchill, as Claudius, King of Denmark, showed that he had the true metal of a good actor in him, which only requires study and an opportunity to develope. But what shall we say of Tom Morris—the laughter provoking and side-spliting Tom—he was perfectly "at home" in both the characters of Polonius and the Grave Digger. But not to farther particularize, the whole company excelled the most sanguine expectations and fixed the attention of the audience, as the frequent and rapturous bursts of applause, fully tested.

The same piece will again be performed on Monday night, and we doubt not greeted with an overflowing House.

This evening Knowles' celebrated play of "The Wife," will be presented. It is a beautiful production, full of moral and thrilling incident.

Connecticut all Right.

The Democrats have elected their Speaker in both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, and the gallant Seymour, and the other Democratic State officers, hav been elected to the places, for which they had respectively the largest number of votes at the last election. It seems to be pretty well established, that there will be little or no difficulty in electing a Democratic United States' Senator, though the Free Soilers have, as usual formed a seperate organization.

☞ Hon. Daniel Webster paid a visit to Boston on Monday, and was received with public demonstration and respect. In compliance with the general desire, he spoke at some length from the portico of the Revere House, to the crowd assembled, in reference to the state of our public affairs and the slavery question.—There was quite a large turn-out to greet him, and at the close of his speech, the ladies testified their approbation by showering bouquets upon him.

Rail Roads and Plank Roads.

The advance of a community in wealth, refinement, and indeed civilization, is now, and has ever been in a corresponding ratio with the means and facilities afforded, either by nature or art, to a rapid, easy and cheap intercommunication with our Atlantic and other commercial marts. This is so self-evident that a word of illustration is hardly necessary. What, however, would have been the condition of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St Louis, Chicago, and the hundreds of other cities and towns scattered along the banks of the mighty lakes and rivers of the west, if those rivers and lakes had never existed. Where wealth now holds her court, and where the busy hammer of prosperous industry and enterprise resounds from the "rising of the sun to the going down thereof," a few years back naught but the low of the Buffalo, or the war-song of the Indian, disturbed the primeval solitude. But for the facilities afforded for the easy, cheap and rapid transit of the emigrant, his goods and the products of his industry, by the vast rivers of the west, all that region drained by them would still be, in all human probability, a trackless wilderness—they are the high-ways of nature's own manufacture. The Railroad over which the locomotive, in another form, carries civilization and wealth into the wilderness, causing the desert to blossom like the rose, and the "solitary places vocal with hymns of praise and gladness." Likeunto these natural highways, Railroads and the Plank roads, penetrating the country in every direction, carry with them all the means of luxury and enjoyment, and promote enterprise and industry. They help develope the recources of the country through which they pass, and under their stimulous, all the arts of life flourish more widely; while commerce derives from this source a greater stimulus to enterprise, a more enlarged sphere of oporations, and pours back again through the various channels of industry by a returning tide the resources and the wealth that had flowed to her borders from within. Thus, every link in the great chain is strengthened; new relations spring up, interests are greatly ramified; new regions of productiveness are explored, sectional jealousies disappear, and political ties form a closer bond of union. Such is the effect of a public high-way whether it be a Lake, a River, a Canal, a Railroad, or a Plank road. But these are not the only advantages. They stimulate travel and observation, and thus become the efficient practical aids to a system of education. It is in the intercourse with the world that we can usefully apply the lessons we have learned at schools; it is amidst our fellow men that our faculties are best developed and our characters are best formed. It is there by a wholsome experience we are best enabled to guard against the errors, and to struggle with the difficulties of life. And all this is greatly promoted by roads. But this intercourse does more—it uproots prejudice, expands benevolence of feeling, enlarges the principle of patriotism, and improves the social condition. In proportion as you strike with such works of Internal Improvement our lakes and rivers, our fertile districts, our deserted vallies that smile in vain beneath a genial sun, you wake into life a new portion of earth, you call new treasures from its teeming soil, you arm the sinews of successful industry, and rear in the midst of solitary wastes the peaceful cot. If, then, we would grow rapidly in population and recources, if we would open new and important avenues to our commerce, give life and spirit to our manufacturers, enhance the value of real estate, give higher rewards to labor, and raise the dignity and importance of our city and county, let there be no apathy as to these great instruments of prosperity and advancement. Our Railroad enterprises have reached a point which promise a speedy fruition of all our most sanguine hopes in that quarter. They require, as it were no more of our energy and care. Not so, however, with the projected Plank roads. These enterprises are in their infancy, and all our energies should now be bent to their speedy completion. Let the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, all take a part in this great work. Let them lay aside a proportion of their gains to accelerate their progress. It will return to them tenfold. There will be a corresponding activity, enterprise and accumulation of gain—there will be comparatively no stagnation in trade, no calamitous reverses, no sudden and violent reactions.

"Nothing to Do."

The Editor of the Lycoming *Gazette* very pertinently and truthfully remarks that "there is no harder work than doing nothing." The stupifying, languid, unsatisfying dullness, which always succeeds entire relaxation, is far more wearying to body and brain than wielding a blacksmith's sledge, or standing at the tail of a plow. Ask the victim of *leisure* if it is not so. Pleasure palls upon his hands—life becomes a kind of dreamy vacuity in which he has no end or aim. The energies of manhood are numbed—the best impulses of the heart checked and chilled—the sweet rewards of successful toil unfelt—the voice of nature itself affects him not—the springs of life and volition are stagnant and the place in the world which should have been filled by a man is a void. No excuse will serve for being entirely idle, for a man may at all times employ himself *somehow* in an honorable way. If he has no *fellow feeling* for himself, he should do something *for his friend's sake*. Doing nothing a year, will spoil any man, woman or child, even as rust will corrode all iron. Electing a man constable would not more effectually enervate him, in a good sooth, we would as liefsee a woman parlorized and furnished with "Eugene Sue, complete in two volumes." as to see her a do-nothing. Young and old, alike, should be as chary of idle hours as gin-slings; aye, shun them as you would a hot poker or a cholera patient. You never can keep too much untraveled country between yourself and them.

Lectures on Antiquity.

Professor Davis, of Buffalo, delivered a lecture upon the above subject last evening, at the Presbyterian session room on Peach street, preparatory to a course on the *same subject, provided sufficient encouragement be given,* to commence on Monday evening next. Mr. Davis is highly spoken of in the places where he has lectured. The following beautiful extract is from a lecture lately delivered by him in the city of Buffalo, on "American Antiquities," and refers to the Washington monument.

"Why is it that we love to linger around inanimate things? It is their connection with mind that gives them such a mastery over mind. What is old Carthage to us, but as it brings to our recollection the deeds of a Hannibal? And what will your splendid monument be to our posterity, but as it will call to their remembrance the patriotism of the Father of his Country? Yet, after the sun of centuries shall have bathed in light that grand statue, will not the deeds of Washington shine forth from the pages of history? My hearers are from the South, I am from the North; yet will not all join in the hope that its brightest page will be that where we are exorted to avoid 'Geographical Distinctions?' For the observance of such advice only can secure to us unimpaired the glorious fabric of the American UNION."

A Rogue of Taste.

The New Orleans Picayune gives an account of a rogue in that city, who, after robbing a gentleman and his wife, while sleeping, of a gold watch, and a lot of jewelry, all of which was snugly hid under their pillow, finished up his nights adventure by helping himself to a kiss from the cheek of the sleeping beauty. And the *Delta* contains a poem founded on the fact, in which the wife is represented as complimenting the husband, when awaking in the morning, upon the extreme ardor of his affection, which had caused him to embrace her tenderly in his sleep. After this, they discover that the jewelry has been taken by a thief, and the wife says, "*Then the fellow must have stolen that kiss.*" He was an enterprising rogue, any how, besides having an excellent taste for good things.

Love and Rum.

In Boston the other day, a man who was prosecuted for beating his wife declared that he loved her dearly—better than anything except *rum!* The woman, too, avowed that her husband was usually kind, and, as she was in good health, and able to endure an occasional drubbing, she hoped the justice would forgive him and let him go free.

Virginia Election.

The returns of the election recently held in the old Commonwealth, indicate the choice of a large majority of Democrats to the legislature. The Democrats have gained so far 6 members of the Assembly, and the whigs 4. The Legislature will be stromgly Democratic.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, delegates from the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, of Erie county, assembled at Brown's Hotel, in Erie, on Monday the 6th of May.

The Convention was organized on motion of George H. Cutler, Esq. by calling Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH, of Erie, to the Chair, and appointing S. F. Warner, of Springfield, and Clemens Busick, of Millcreek, Vice Presidents, and *A. P. Durlin*, of Erie, Secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated by the Chair, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected delegates to the State Convention at Williamsport on the 29th inst., viz: Hon. John Galbraith, Senatorial, and Hon. James Thompson and George H. Cutler, Esq., Representative Delegates.

To the Congressional convention at Warren in August the following delegates were nominated and elected, viz: R. S. Brawley, B. F. Sloan, and Isaac R. Taylor.

On motion a committee of five, consisting of George H. Cutler, P. F. I. Brown, Fred'k. Zimmerman, Isaac R. Taylor, and Gen. James Fleming, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

After a short absence the committee returned, and through their chairman reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Erie county still are, as they ever have been, firm and unwavering in their attachment to the American Union, and indignantly frown upon any attempt, from whatever source it may emanate, or under whatever motive it may be designed, to weaken or rend asunder those sacred ties that bind us together as one people under one common system of government.

Resolved, That they regard the Constitution of the United States as the noblest production of the wise patriots and sages of our own glorious revolution—forming by its nicely adjusted checks and balances the most perfect and unexceptionable system of government, and the clearest charts of the rights of man, ever devised by human wisdom; and to its salutary and equal provisions they declare themselves ready and willing to yield a cordial, hearty and willing support.

Resolved, That they cannot fail to regard with sensations of profound regret and alarm the undue and uncalled for agitation of any question which is, even in the most remote degree, calculated to endanger the Union, or weaken the attachment of any portion of their fellow-citizens to the confederacy of States; and they look upon a forced adherence, or a peaceable disruption of the government, as alike disastrous and subversive of the fundamental principles upon which it was founded;—It having its origin in mutual concession and compromise—the band which alone can sustain it and secure its perpetuity being those of mutual good will and mutual interests.

Resolved, That we regard the agitation of the subject of slavery, beyond the states in which it exists, as calculated to estrange one section of the Union from the other, and to engender sectional jealousies. That, while as Pennsylvanians we regard the institution of Slavery as a great political and moral evil, yet, having abolished it ourselves, and our power over the institution having ceased, so, also, has our responsibility.

Resolved, That, believing that slavery does not and cannot exist in the territories acquired from Mexico without a positive law establishing it, we are in favor of the formation of Governments for the territories without any allusion to the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of California and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the course of Judge Thompson, our able representative in the National Congress, meets with our unqualified approbation.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the delegates elected to the State Convention be instructed to support Gen. Seth Clover as the nominee of that Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner, and Murray Whllon Esq. for Auditor General—and that the delegates to the Warren convention be instructed to support the Hon. James Thompson for Congress.

Resolved, That in case of the inability of any one of the delegates to attend at either of the Conventions, the remaining delegates to that convention may appoint a substitute to supply the vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in Democratic papers in the District and at Harrisburg.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Pres't.

Stephen F. Warner, } V. Pres'ts.
Clemens Busick, }

A. P. Durlin, Sec'y.

Spoken like a Man.

The following from the Buffalo *Courier*, in reference to the arrangemens between the Erie and North East, and the New York and Erie Railroads, by which Erie becomes the virtual terminus of the latter, is spoken out like a man. It is a generous tribute to the foresight and energy of the managers of an enterprise which cannot fail to become a formidable competitor for the great and growing trade and travel of the lakes, the monopoly of which Buffalo has so long and profitably enjoyed. Although more deeply interested than any other point in the connection of the State Line road with this place, the press of Buffalo, unlike some of their cotemporaries along the line of that road, have not thought it worth while to whine about the arrangement between the Erie and North East road and the New York and Erie road being "contrary to all implied faith with the Buffalo and State Line Company." They know very well that it was to the interest of the Erie and North East Company, as well as that of our city, to make the arrangement they did, and they are willing to give us credit for so capital a move. But to the article from the *Courier*.

"Erie and the N. Y. and Erie R. R.—The directors of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad have consummated an arrangement with the directors of the road from Erie to *North East by which the former road is* to be connected with the latter, and the whole completed and in working order by the 1st of May, 1851

The Amende Honorable.

It appears from a communication in the *Union*, copied into the *Gazette*, that the extract which we published last week from the New York *Evening Post*, relative to the Peyton claim was incorrect—that the said claim was allowed and payed by the late administration, and therefore no blame, if blame there is, can be attached to this. We are happy to be able to make this *amende honorable*, for although we are forced to believe that it is the most corrupt dynasty that ever ruled the country, we are far from desiring to add to its infamy by the promulgation of false charges. No, no—this no-party administration has sunk itself low enough in the public confidence, without the need of false weights to carry it down to a "deeper depth." So much in justice to an already politically damned Administration, and now a word in reply to the uncalled and unwarranted insinuations of the *Gazette*. It is an old saying, and as far as our experience goes, a very true one, that the greater the rogue, the more ready he is to place every body else in the same category with himself. Upon this principle of a dishonest mind alone can we account for our cotemporarie's insinuation that a "correction" was "not likely to appear in the *Observer*—not even in substance;" for there is nothing in the past conduct of the *Observer* to justify the idea that we would not make a correction when fairly convinced of having done injustice. Can the *Gazette* say as much? But our cotemporary did not believe his gratuitous fling himself, for, after boldly asserting that we would not make the correction, he has the *impudence* to ask us to do so. Now, it is hardly necessary for us to say that we have not yet seen the communication in the Union, said to have been published by that paper.—But it is useless to occupy space farther—the *Gazette's* two-fold object is seen through and duly appreciated; but it wont do. We shall continue to expose the "*Galphin*" operations of the Cabinet "regardless of denunciations from any quarter," and especially from *such* a quarter!

☞PLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—To Messrs. Kidd & Co. Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh belongs the honor of having induced the inventor of this great remedy to offer it to the public. This he has done through them it has now been before the public for more than a year. It has been introduced into all sections of the Union, and has given on all sides the most complete satisfaction. Where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials:

"HOWARD, STEUBEN Co, Ky. Sept 6. 1847.

"*J. Lidd & Co*—We had a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge never has failed to produce the desired effect. J. ALLEY & CO."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. George A. Lyon, Mr. ASHER S. POTTER, of Cleveland N. Y., to Miss ANNAH LITLE, of this city.

On the 8th ult., in Venango, by John R. Smith, Esq., Mr. Alexander Smiley, and Miss Electa Inman, all of Venango.

DIED.

At Bristol, Kendall county, Illinois, on the 27 of April, James Nelson, Esq., aged about 60 years, formerly a resident of this county.

In New Orleans, of consumption, on the 20th ult., Hannah F. wife of Capt. S. Alexander, of Buffalo N. Y.

On the 3d inst., in North East, Wm. A. only son of Robert Hills, aged 1 year.

J. B. NICKLIN,

Special and general Agency and Commission business, Franklin, Pa. 51

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has begun to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in this city.

Erie, May 11, 1850. 52

CONGRESS GAITERS.—Having obtained a patent of H. H. Day, of New York, to manufacture the Congress Gaiters, I shall keep a full assortment of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Congress Gaiters, which far exceed all other Gaiters for ease as well as beauty. J. H. FULLERTON.

May 9, 1850.

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings, J. H. FULLERTON.

May 11, 1850.

999 SIDES eastern Sole Leather—also Upper Leather, French and Jersey Calf Skins, in quantities to suit.

May 11, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

PARASOLS.—*I am now receiving a large assortment of parasols*, consisting of plain changeable and figured Turc k satin, also plain, changeable, figured and plaid silk, gingham and cotton Parasols, at TIBBALS', Cheapside.

Spring styles of Bonnets.

HUNGARIAN, Lace, French lace; gimp, colored and fancy chip, China pearl, Albola, diamond pearl, Jenny Lind, Florence braid Bonnets; also lace and gimp Gipsies, pearl and tulip mosses Bonnets in great variety. Artificial wreaths, &c.

May 11, 1850. C. M' TIBBALS.

RIBBONS—Spring styles of Bonnet Ribbons at the lowest figures. myll C. M. TIBBALS.

Prints and Ginghams.

ANY quantity of French, English, Scotch and American Ginghams, *some as cheap as one shilling a yard*, fast colors, or money refunded. Prices in great varieties of style; muddler colors at 6¼ a yard, warranted fast. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLORED Cotton warp, cotton yarn, batts, wicking, &c., at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

May 11, 1850. C. M' TIBBALS.

Come One! Come All!!

THOSE who wish to see the largest and best assortment and to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this City, will call at No. 121, Cheapside, where we are receiving daily, the latest styles, and cheapest goods ever offered in this City, to which we invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally. Our stock consists in a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c. Don't forget to call and examine our stock, as we *will* sell a little cheaper *than the cheapest*. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, May 11, 1850.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been issued to the subscriber as executor of the last will and testament of Simeon Royce, deceased, late of Concaut township, Erie county, Pa. All persons, therefore, having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them, duly authenticated, and those owing said estate will make immediate payment to the subscriber at his residence at West Springfield in said county.

May 11, 1850. 4t52 GILBERT HURD, Ex'r.

Harborcreek Woolen Factory.

THE subscribers are ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels, for Wool of all kinds, or work on shares, or by the yard at their usual prices. Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual, on short notice. RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 11, 1850.

☞NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book account, are particularly requested to call at their Factory in Harborcreek, on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a favor on the subscribers.

6w52 RHODES, CASS & Co.

Gazette, Commercial and Chronicle copy 3 months

DRESS GOODS.—Plain and Stripe Changeable Silks, Barages, Lawns, Moustin De Lanes, Ginghams, &c., just received by Railroad. my11 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials and Parasols, a good assortment just received by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MANTILLA SILKS AND FRINGES, a few pieces just received, which can be bought cheap as WRIGHT'S.

Peddlar's Goods.

I HAVE just received a heavy stock of Peddlers' Goods, consisting in part of 600 dozen spool Thread, of various manufactures; 100 pounds of colored patterns linen and cotton Threads, at manufacturers prices; also 250 gross hooks and eyes, together with a fine stock of pins, needles, combs, sewing silk, &c., &c., which I will job to peddlars cheap for cash, on the corner near the Court House. C. B. WRIGHT.

ANVILS, Vices and Bellowses, together with a snug stock of shelf Hardware, can be found cheap at WRIGHT'S.

LIME.—Lime constantly on hand at the lowest cash price. Orders given at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, May 9, 6150.

SHEEP SHEARS, the best in town, are to be found at *the* Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

SPRING STYLES PAPER HANGING.

THE subscribers have received by Rail Road a large assortment of Paper, Hanging & Bordering. Also Window Paper, which will be sold chead. G. SELDON & SON.

Take Notice—Lunch Daily.

LUNCH served up every day from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. at the EAGLE SALOON.

FRUIT of all kinds received daily at the EAGLE SALOON.

May 2.

NEWARK CIDER, Bottled Porter, Pittsburgh Ale, and Lemonades can always be had at the EAGLE SALOON.

CHOICE CIGARS, and a superior article of John Anderson, of New York fine-cut and Honey Dew Chewing Tobacco at the Eagle Saloon. W. H. HARRIS, Superintendant.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

DELIVERED AT YOUR DOORS WITHOUT CHARGE!

THE proprietor of the *MILLCREEK MILLS* informs his friends that he is prepared to deliver, in any part of the city, *A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR*, on the shortest notice, and the lowest Market value;—warranted the *BEST IN THE CITY*, or the money refunded and the Flour taken away.

☞Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Erie, May 2, 1850. JOHN ELLIOT.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, ERIE, PA.,

On and after the 1st of May, this office will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 P. M.

The eastern, western and southern mails leave daily and close at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Jamestown mail leaves daily, Sunday excepted and closes at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Elenboro mail leaves on Tuesday and Saturday, and closes at 7 o'clock A. M.

Office open on Sunday from 9 to 8 o'clock A. M. and from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M. THOMAS H. SILL, P. M.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloths; and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay Cash for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify.

Erie, May 4, 1850. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER. 51

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

Afternoon Report.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Mr. Clay presented his resolutions accompanied by separate bills—first for admiting California with her present boundaries, expressing the opinion that new states may be formded out of Texas. The 2d, provides territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without provision against the admission of slaves, and for their boundaries as reported by the Territorial committee. The 3d, for the delivery of fugitive slaves, adding a clause to the bill before the Senate. The 4th, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay spoke is favor of immediate action, and wished to make it the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Turney objected. Mr. Phelps was opposed to the whole series of measures.

Mr. Downs said he would not consent to the Texas and California boundaries.

Mr. Berrien did not think it would allay agitation.

Mr. Mangum was not satisfied with all the features of the report, but he cheerfully assented to it for the purpose of allaying agitation. Applause.

Mr. Clemens denounced the whole plan. He was surprised at Mr. Mangum's course.

Mr. Clay censured Mr. Clemens, and his opposition as premature, and spoke very warmly.

Mr. Footo lectured Mr. Clemens for his premature opposition. Mr. Clemens replied to Mr. Clay and Mr. Footo. He had no idea of being dictated to by any Senator. Mr. Yule thought that the South had been promised their share of the oysters. Mr. Borelaud said that he would not be satisfied.

HOUSE.—The Census bill was passed with an amendment in favor of 133 members. The California bill was then debated until the house adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 9—2 P. M.

The Niagara reached this port to-day, also the British Queen from Hamburg.

ENGLAND.—The weakness of the present government appears to grow more apparent. Sir Rob't. Peel, as is stated, waited upon the Queen, and immediately after upon the Duke of Wellington.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle says the only subject of interest to the people of France at the present moment is the elections. As far as the character of the returns can be calculated upon they are decidedly in favor of Eugene Sue. The city appears to be five-sixths for the democratic candidates.

GREECE.—The mission of Barron Gross from the French Government has, it is said, proved a failure. Admiral Parker still retained possession of the Greek vessels. The difficulty with England was as far as ever from settlement.

It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark, and she has this object in view to avail herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute. The Dutchess has entered upon an independent negotiation for peace. Prussia has left them to their own resources.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.—The difficulty between Austria and the Porte has been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the queen of England and the President of France in acknowledgment of their friendly aid in the extradition question.

RUSSIA.—The troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danube provinces.

Evening Report.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE.—A number of memorials were presented among which was one by Mr. Dickinson, from the Merchants of the Atlantic cities praying for a return of duties.

A resolution was offered to inquire what steps the Secretary of State had taken in reference to the complaint of the heirs of Kossiosko against M de Bodisco.

Mr. Walker rose to explain. He said the Secretary *treated the memorial contemptuously, and that the conduct* of M de Bodesco was outrageous.

Mr. Berrien said he thought the remarks of Mr. W. were out of order.

Mr. Shields approved of Mr. W.'s remarks, and Mr. Foote was very severe on M de Bodisco.

The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.—Various reports were presented. One of which was to amend certain acts giving territorial governments to Oregon and Minnesota.

Mr. McWillie was substituted in the place of Judge ——, in the standing committee.

NEW YORK, May, 9.

The Steamer Niagara brought a large mail, and additional news. She passed the Europa going up to Liverpool as she came down the channel on the 28th ult.

ENGLAND.—The English papers are circulating various rumors of an anticipated change in the ministry, but very little appears to be known with any certainty on the subject. The elevation of Sir Robert Peel to the Peerage is hinted at.

The new steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde on Friday, she will sail for Boston on the 18th.

The prospect for the crops throughout the United Kingdoms are said to be promising.

W. N. Wadsworth, the most distinguished of the modern poets, died at his residence at Rydal Mount. He was born in 1770.

The National Reform Association held a conference in London on the 25th; 216 delegates were in attendance.

A letter from Rio published in the *Post*, gives a fearful account of the Yellow fever in that city. It came by the Grey Eagle, to Philadelphia. It states as follows.—On Monday evening of this week, the remains of Maj. S. F. Morgan, of the U. S. Legation, and of the only son of Gov. Kent, U. S. Consul, were buried at the English Cemetry, at Galvana. At first, Danish, German and other shipping suffered most, but in a short time it spread to the American and English. In fact to all vessels of every flag, and in every part of the harbor. There have been times for a week at a time, that there were no seamen enough to map half of the vessels in the harbor. What number of seamen have died here during the past few months, I have not yet been able to learn, but it must be a great many. California vessels from Europe, and America stopping here, have suffered much for a long time. The deaths throughout the town amount to between 12 and 15000 probably. The estimate is now 300 deaths daily, and no abatemnt on shore or in the harbor.

HAVANA, May 2.

The Cholera is quietly on the increase, and the Yellow Fever prevails. The deaths by Cholera are about 80 per day, in a population of 180,000. The disease is at present chiefly among the negroes and drinkers. A few of the better class of whites have been carried off. A seaman named Smith belonging to the John Benson died after having been sick only 6 hours.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 8, 2 P. M.

FLOUR.—Flour Market dull. Sales 1500 bbls at $4 62a4 93 for No. 2, superfine. $5a5 31 for common to Straight State, $5 37a5 62, for Mich., $5 75a5 81 for pure Genessee.

Corn Meal firm, but wanted at $2 87 for Jersey.

GRIAN.—Grain steady, demand for wheat with moderate sales 1000 bushels prime Genesee sold at $1 35.

OATS.A Oats are dull, sales Northern, 44a50.

CORN.—Corn is buoyant, sales 10,000 bush. at 60a61 cts for mixed. 61a63 for round and Southern yellow, 63 cts.

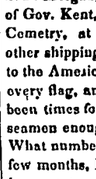
WHISKEY.—Supply limited, market nominal at 23 cts for prisn, and drudge.

Great Bargains in New Spring and Summer Goods.

I AM now receiving a large and well selected assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been bought in New York since the very great reduction from early spring prices. My entire spring purchase will be found a good profit cheaper than any Goods bought early in the season. Comparison invited—competition I defy. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, May 4, 1850. Cheapside.

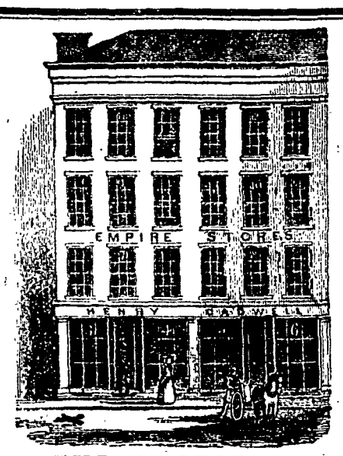
TAILORING.



THE undersigned would respectfully tender his sincere thanks to his kind friends and patrons, who have hitherto so liberally supported him, and he would also take this opportunity to inform them and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment from his old stand to No. 5 Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnell Block State street, where he is determined, by close and unremitting attention to business, to endeavor to secure that share of public favor and patronage to which he feels himself entitled, and from past experience warranted to expect. As he is not connected in any way with the *shop* business, his work-men will in consequence be the very best that can be got. In consequence of which he feels that he shall be able to manufacture all articleles, in his line equal to any establishment of the kind west of New York. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. Cutting done *right* on the shortest notice, and at the usual prices. Instruction given in the art of cutting. J. G.

Erie, May 4, 1850, 51



EMPIRE STORES,

Three Doors North of Brown's Hotel,

STATE STREET, ERIE.

THEY STILL KEEP COMING!

I AM just receiving the balance of my April purchase, making 75 cases of very rich dress goods of all kinds. My large stock forbids a long catalogue of goods and prices. I would briefly say in my prices are much below last year the same goods from 25 to 50 per cent lower.

CARPET ROOM.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the inspection of *over Five Thousand yards of choice carpets in my* carpet room, next floor above the dry goods room, which I will sell for cash or exchange for wool as low as any house in New York City.

GROCERY ROOM.

My stock of Groceries is complete at lower prices. Coffees lower, sugars lower. 12 hhds. just received on consignment at low prices. White Fish, just received from Mackinaw. Flour, Salt, and Plaster always on hand.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE AND LOOKING GLASSES.

There has been an unusual delay this Spring in the importation of Crockery owing to the strike of two months among the Laborers in Liverpool last Fall. I shall receive my stock on the first arrival, which I shall look for in about ten days.

HARDWARE ROOM.

My large purchase this Spring, which I am just beginning to receive, makes my stock *much larger than ever*, in Shelf-Hardware of every description, Saddlery Hardware, Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Springs, Axle-arms, Waggon Boxes, Smith Bellows, Anvils Vices, Mill and Cross cut saws, Joiners and Coopers tools of all kinds at lower prices.

MY IRON ROOM

Is groaning under one hundred tons of well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, wrought and cut, Log, Cable and Trace chains, &c. &c., under Buffalo prices. H. CADWELL.

P. S. After the Purchasers of goods in this city have received all the gas-sing from Seven by nine dealers, about their low purchases of Goods, Carpets &c., enough to convince them that Humbuggery is not decreasing. Just drop in at the Empire, and we will soon convince the buyer that our goods and will sell all kinds of goods from five to ten per cent lower than any other Store in Erie, carpets not excepted, I make no compromises. I intend this *year to give the Purchasers a benefit in low prices.* H. C.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Any quantity of good Butter will be taken in exchange for Goods at the Empire Stores.

H. CADWELL.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!—The highest price will be paid for thirty thousand pounds of Wool, at the Empire Stores in Erie.—May 11. H. CADWELL.

OATS AND CORN.—Ten thousand bushels each, Oats and Corn, wanted at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.

Great Bargains in Dr ess Goods.

DRESS Goods at less than the cost to import them, just opened. Good quantities, handsome styles of Printed Muslins, colors warranted fast as a rock, full yard wide, a shilling a yard.—Handsome style of Linen Ginghams, Plain, figured, and plaided. A large stock of Muslin De Lain, good qualities, new designs, light and dark colors, for one shilling per yard.

Erie, May 4, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE IN ERIE, PENN'A.

BY order of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, under deed of Assignment of May 1, 1841.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of June next,

the subscribers will sell at Auction at the Court House in Erie, the following described Real Estate, viz:

The three story Brick Dwelling and lot of Ground, lately occupied by the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, situated at the distance of one hundred and fifty-two and-a-half feet from French street, and adjoining the Custom House; having a front on State street of thirty feet, by a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and forming an L with a front on Fourth street of forty feet, upon which there is a Brick Stable.

ALSO, The property known as the Fleming Block, commencing at the corner of State and Fifth streets, comprising Four three-story Brick Stores situate on State street, and a Frame Dwelling and Ware House on Fifth street. The lot on which these buildings are erected has a front on State street of Eighty-two and a-half feet and extends back of that width one hundred and sixty-five feet on Fifth street.

The stores will be sold separately.

ALSO, The North half of out-lot No. 119, subject to the Ally's through and around the same, in conformity with a plot to be exhibited.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Out-Lot will be sold for cash on the execution of the Deed. The remaining portions one-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, secured in the usual manner—interest at 6 per cent. per annum. A discount of FIVE PER CENT, will be allowed on the deferred instalments if paid in Philadelphia within three months from the time of sale.

For further information apply to John H. Walker, Esq. Erie, or to Chas. S. Folwell, Secretary, No. 70, Walnut street, Philad'a.

JAMES DUNDAS,
MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL W. LEWIS,
ROBERT L. FITFIELD,
ROBETT HOWELL,
TRUSTEES.

Philla. April 22, 1850. 1t51

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughleys entire stock of machinery, which is all new, *of eastern make, and built on the most improved principles.*

We are also providing machinery for the manufacture of BROAD-CLOTH, being determined to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that as good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invi e the public to call and see.

M'CREARY, THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 51

FISH! FISH!!

A NEW lot of White Fish and Trout, this day received from Mackinaw and for sale by R. G. HULBERT.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. G. HULBERT.

Erie May 4. 1850. 51

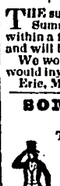
New Goods by Rail Road.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been purchased in New York within a few days, past at a decline from prices two weeks ago, and will be sold accordingly.

We would say that we are not to be undersold, and as proof would invite a comparison of prices and quality.

Erie, May 4. 1850. G. SELDON & SON.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!



THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie can make, notwithstanding the low wow that is made by some about slop shop cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them call and examine Goods and Prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, or not make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE.

TO RENT.

THE 2 Story Frame Store, on the Public Square, Next to the one occupied by C. M. Tibbals Esq. Possession given immediately. Rent 80 Dollars until 1st April next —enquire of B. A. CRAIN.

Erie, April 27, 1850.

NOTICE.

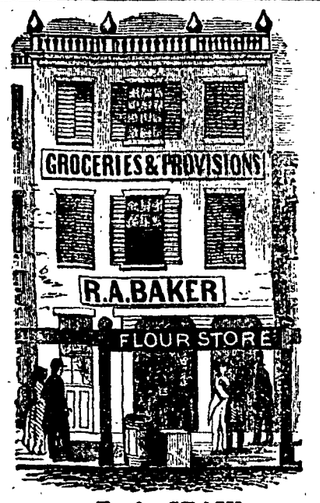
M'Kean County, ss: the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the (L. S.) Sheriff of said County greeting:

WHEREAS, N. Richmond & Co., (being composed of Nelson Richmond, John Holmes, David R. Bennett,) now for the use of Amanda M. Freeman, Brewster Freeman, Administrators of N. Richmond's estate and John Holmes in his own right, heretofore in our court of Common Please of said county, *A. D. D. No. 17, Feb. Term 1845; A, D. No. May Term 1845, before Hon. A. M'Calmont and his associates, at Smethport, recovered against Philetus Ford, who is administrator pendante lite of the estate of William Moore, deceased, with notice to Maria, widow, and James and George, adult heirs, and Horace B. King, guardian ad litem of Sarah, Marietta, Alvira, Orsavilla, William and Martin, minor heirs of said William Moore, deceased, late of the said county, as well a certain debt of twenty-one hundred fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents as the costs made thereon, whereof the said Philetus, Alvira, Almira, James George and Horace B. are convict, as of record. Nevertheless execution of said judgment yet remains to be done, as by the insinuation of the said Amanda M. Brewster and John, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you make known to the aforesaid Alvira, widow, James, George and Horace B., the guardian, and terre tenants that they be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, *the third Monday of June next*, to show if any thing they have to say, why the plaintiffs should not have execution against them for their debt and damage aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the said recovery, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon. Horace Williston, President Judge at Smethport, the 19th day of March 1850.

R. CHADWICK, Proth'y.

The above named widow and heirs, are hereby required to appear and take defence, if any they have, to the aforesaid judgment, as by the said writ is required. E. BARD, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, April 13, 1850. 3t48



B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A. Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just re ceived from the east an addition to his stock, wich will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only.* He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE,

Erie, April 13, 1850. Cheapside. Erie, Pa.

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie, Oct. 6 21

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, an white and colored Waddling at C. M. TIBBALS.

Saga House Molasses.

A first-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849 27

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at.

Erie Nov. 21, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at

Nov. 3, 1849. WRIGHT'.

1000 Foot Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass' comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 8, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,

Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genetts, Siberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap at

Jan. 19, 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf, Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors CARTER & BROTHR.

Nov. 21.

SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

LUMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varni-h, Coach and urniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES. A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil, and Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. A superior Salamander Safe weighing 1100 pounds, with "Gale's" patent powder proof ock, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

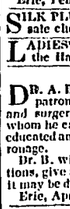
12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woolen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, gray and sevenmixed cloth, 31½ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 9, 1849.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by. CARTER & BROTHER.

LAND AGENCY IN ERIE.



The subscriber offers for sale, at his residence in Erie, Pa.—

Grazing farms at 6 to $10 per acre, in lots of 100 to 200 acres.

Grain Farms at 14 to $20 per acre, in lots of 30 to 250 acres.

Wild land at 2 to $4 per acre, in lots of 25 to 200 acres.

Out lots of Erie, at 75 to $300 per acre, and

In lots of Erie, at 200 to $4,000 dollars, each.

Erie Out lot No. 370, situate between French & Holland Streets, subdivided into convenient lots, for Residence or business, now for sale at 200 to $100 cash. A rare chance.

Also a fine Water Lot property newly wharfed, for Sale or Rent.

Erie, March 2, 1850. WILSON KING.

BOROUGH ORDERS.—$250 Borough orders for Sale at a discount for Cash. C. B. WRIGHT.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHEELER, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipe Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 60 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 40 eighths do.; 5 tube Cherry do.; 2 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 23,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH! CASH!

CASH will be paid for 1000 Bushels OATS, if delivered soon, at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 19. 49

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, in great variety, just received and for sale a the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

A CARD.

DR. A. BEEBE would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has declined the general practice of medicine and surgery in favor of Dr. J. L. STEWART—a gentleman whom he can most cheerfully recommend to the public as a well educated and experienced Physician, worthy of confidence and patronage.

Dr. B. will continue to practice obstetries attend to consultations, give advice and medicines in his office, and in cases where it may be desired assist Dr. Steward in his practice.

Erie, April 20, 1850.

Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

A LARGE assortment of different styles of Carpets, from 18 to 87½ cents per yard; also, Floor Oil Cloths and Druggets, Stair Linnens and Table Spreads, just received at

Erie, April 20 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

REMOVAL.

O. & C. MILLER, have removed their Boot and Shoe Store to No. 7, "Poor People's Row," State street, opposite H. Cadwell's Store, in the room lately occupied by James Culbertson, as a Tailor Shop, where they may be found at all times ready to wait upon their customers. Please give us a call.

Erie, April 6, 1850. O. & C. MILLER.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durbility, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constant'y on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

Two of their instruments can now be seen at Prof. Wolloski's rooms at the Reed House in Erie, with whom also orders may be left, and will be promptly attended to.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y49

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS has again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has returned from the city with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps and, Collars, Lace Capes, Flowers, Pats, &c., &c., Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery of best quality. Her selection of Straw Go

THE AMERICAN RACING DEPOSIT BANK.

Office, 41 Wall Street, Jauncy Court, New York.

THE proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for SWEEPSTAKES, upon the system which has obtained so large a share of the public support in England and elsewhere by which an opportunity is extended to all classes of obtaining (according to the means or inclination of each) an interest in THE GREAT SPORTING EVENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WHERE HORSE RACING IS PRACTICED.

As will be seen by the subjoined particulars, the subscribers to the scheme now proposed by the American Racing Deposit Bank MAY BY THE SMALL OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR HAVE A sum of $10,000 ! ! ! the security of his investment being strengthened by the guarantee of unquestionable Trustees.

An opportunity will be afforded of speculating in

ALL RACES OF IMPORTANCE IN AMERICA

and elsewhere, in which a sufficient time intervenes between the Entry of the horses and the day of running, to enable the proprietors to fill the various classes.

THE SWEEPSTAKES NOW OPEN

consist of Five Classes for

THE GREAT DERBY RACE EPSOM, ENGLAND.

To be run on the 20th day of May 1850, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE

STEWARDS OF THE ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.

SCHEME

	Subs:	1st horse,	2nd horse,	3rd horse,	4th horse, starters	5th horse, starters
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Class A.	4000	50	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" B.	5000	25	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" C.	20,000	10	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" D.	20,000	5	50,000	25,000	12,500	7,500	5,000
" E.	20,000	1	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000

The number of Horses entered is upwards of 200.

The drawing of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 24th day of May, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement; when the names of all the horses entered will be allotted amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 30th day of June next, by which time the result of the race will be known, the PRIZES will be distributed; the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class "A." receiving a Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars ! ! !

that of the second $30,000 &c., in accordance with the above scheme.

At this Drawing all subscribers will be admitted on producing their numbers. To gentlemen of the Press free admission will be given; thus affording every security to the subscribers and the public.

Independently of the above, the proprietors have opened

BETTING LISTS

by which any desired bet (according to the state of the odds) may be obtained in all the great racing events and as will be seen by a more detailed prospectus hereafter to all subscribers, and that BY ANY FAVORITE HORSE IN THE ABOVE SWEEPSTAKES MAY ENSURE THE GAIN OF A CONSIDERABLE SUM WHETHER THAT HORSE WINS OR NOT.

A commission of 10 per cent to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all Prizes.

Any further information required, will be afforded by the secretary, Mr. Archibald Mackenzie at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed POST PAID, and all remittances, either by Bill or Note to be made, in return for which numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.

Lists of horses entered for the above, and all other Races of Importance may be seen at the offices. 2m47

O YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles pirporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee peddlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 1 Tons draft,	$89
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	45
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs., draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hosting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1000 lbs.,	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	38
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.,	20
Counter Scales, 1 oz. to 250 lbs., platform,	6
Do 1 oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, 1 oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 20, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }

Erie, March, 16, 1850. 6m11*

Yankee Notions!

HAIR, Shoe, Shaving and Scrubbing Brushes, Back, Side, fine tooth and rubbing Combs. Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Looking Glasses, Razors, Scissors and Razor Cases, Suspension Caps, drawing, Slate and Carpenters' Pencils. Cigar cases, Tobacco Boxes, Teething Rings, Diaper and Hair Pins. Knitting Needles, Hair Oils, Eau de Cologne or Marrow Pomatum.—Masks of all descriptions, &c. &c can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

100 Bushels of nice Clover and Timothy seed, for sale by C. B. WRIGHT.

LIME.—Constantly on hand as cheap as the cheapest by C. B WRIGHT

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality, at their rooms, over Madeleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One we

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, copper-like things, which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, and harmony of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

☞ **Hats and Caps for the People.** ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50.—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, *Cheapside*; would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

1850. TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE

SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy connecting with GEO. B WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors: D. O. CANNING, Agent, 19 Coenties Slip, corner of Pearl st, (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "P. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES SLIP.

A. WHEELER. GEO. H. TRACY. L. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45c

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTLR & BROTHER.

Erie Music Store.

One Door east of Brown's Hotel.

YOU can find a variety of Musical Instruments and Instructors, Violins for $1,50 to $25, Accordeons, from 50cts. to $25 Flutes, $1 50 to $10, Guitars, $1 to $9, Flageolets, Clarionets, Fifes, Violin Rows, Bridges, Strings, and all things pertaining to the department. Also a variety of Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, Razors & Razor Straps, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Toys, Cards, Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Hair Pins, Looking Glasses, Paper Boxes, Vases, and a variety of other fixins. One door east of Brown's Hotel W. N. LEWIS.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

1850. THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

CLARK, PAREN & CO'S.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 9 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the Rail Road cars for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. tf18

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HOY, DIAMOND, Capt. P. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Bound Up.	Bound Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 8 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 3 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 26—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

CLOTHS and Cassimers, and a good assortment of Silk and Linen Vesting, will be sold cheap at DEWEY'S

TABLE SPREADS.—White, Brown & Linen Table Spreads, by the yard or pattern, at very low prices, will be found at DEWEY'S

A LAPACA any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chameliana mohair lustre &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.

Erie, ct, 31.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1839. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

ERIE, January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LANTERN.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3d, CENTER CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 4.—Secondside, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Cóffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, speed Jacks, Bells, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. common Boards, Bonnets, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 5—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Flagelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 6, SOUTH SIDE.—In Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York.—And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y28

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following, viz:

SUGARS.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and French Wine.

TOBACCO.—800 dozen Scobel's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Nacaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGLL

Erie July 7, 1849 n38

NEW CONCERN

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 21, 1850—6m37

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge W.M. N. LEWIS.

IRISH linen and any quantity of Bleached Sharting and very cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, *Scoops*, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars, Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

Nov. 21, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

VICTORINES; of various styles, colors and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well, selected assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

In the stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dress Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & Co.

Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 39

CASH! CASH!!

THE subscribers will pay CASH for any quantity of

Linch White Wood,	
1 " "	
1½ " "	
2½, 3, 4 and 5 inch White Wood Plank,	
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in. sq. " column.	
3 by 4 inch square " scantling.	

Also, Cherry, Black Walnut and Sycamore.

Jan 25, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON

By Express!

JUST received a full supply of Doct. Fitch's remedies for Consumption, Female Diseases, &c. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes, by J. H. BURTON, Erie, March 16. Agent.

500 Ploughs,

OF the most approved pattern, for sale cheap at the Erie Steam Foundry. Three sizes of the celebrated *Wolverine or Michigan Plough*, which has drawn the premium at the State Fair of Michigan, and New York, and at this county Fair. Right and left hand. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

April 6, 1850. 47

WROUGHT and cut spikes, also fence and Poor Nails at the Hardware Store of RUFUS REED,

Erie, April 6, 1850. No. 3, Reed House.

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.—A good assortment at R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

RAILROAD STOCK.—Wanted, $500 of Erie and N. E. Rail Road stock, for immediate use, by the subscriber.

April 12. C. B. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground, of about 12 acres, containing an excellent water privilege for either mills, or any kind of manufacturing purposes, affording a sufficient and constant supply of water, with about 2 feet fall and easily improved; also an abundance of good timber on the lot, suitable for making the improvements. The above property lies in the township of Girard, Erie Co., two miles west of the thriving village of Girard on the Erie extension canal, and about 3 miles east of Springfield, and one half mile north of the ridge road. The road leading from the ridge road to the lake passes very near it. The great eastern and western rail-road will pass within 25 or 30 rods, as located. Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser and a good title given. Inquire of the subscriber living on the premises, of which the above lot is a part. WILLIAM MILES.

Girard, Erie Co., Pa. March 23, 1850. 2m15

☞ Gazette copy and charge advertiser.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL !!

FRESH GROCERIES.

No. 2, Fleming Block, State Street.

THE subscriber having bought the entire stock of Groceries formerly owned by A. King Esq., and added a little more to it, is ready to sell to all those wishing to buy cheap for cash or ready pay, as I am bound to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in this city. The stock is large and I ought expressly for family use, consisting of any quantities of

Teas,	Porto Rico Sugar,	Java Coffee,
Molasses	Loaf Sugar,	Sperm Candles,
Bbl. Salt,	Shaving Soap,	Mould "
Coarse do.,	Pale do.,	Dipped "
Cream Nuts,	Tobacco Plug,	Cigars,
Fil'erts,	" Cut & Dry,	Powder,
Cinnamon,	Shot,	Logwood,
Lead,	Starch,	Alum,
Indigo,	Refined Candy,	Nails,
Ground Ginger,	Common do,	Rice,
" Allspice,	Assorted Stove Ware,	Sweet Oil,
" Pepper,	Fresh White Fish,	Ship Chandlery,
Flour,	Mackerel,	
New Orleans Sugar,	Rio Coffee.	

Besides a great many things too numerous to mention. Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call before purchasing, as I am determined to sell low for cash. JOHN M'CANN.

N. B.—County produce will be at all times taken exchange for Goods. J. M'C.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 43

ERIE CITY MILLS.

CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

THE public are assured that Custom Grinding *is done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates* as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have it delivered at any point in the city *free of charge.*

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. S. FAY, Miller.

Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. *37

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.

DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine, it is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. NO OTHER extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it *is particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve.* It *has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak Back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* most interesting INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND,

That it is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

even standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of us influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by DR. MYER, Buffalo, N. Y. An order addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having for his work and labor of love, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have met with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his power to bestow, and hopes the favor in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that the tint number the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattarn: old Bebind on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles: also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People. Row. T. W. MOORE. 8

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S. Erie Oct. 6. 21

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Lona Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

"USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY." The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 3 and 10 cents a stick.

Erie, March 16, J. H. BURTON.

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.—A good assortment offered very cheap at WRIGHT'S Corner.

BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, first end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—tf44

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 193 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—